

of this participation of America in the European and Asiatic maelstroms and this should extend so far as to change Article X. or to make a reservation in regard to it, it is easily seen that the President's policy might have to undergo radical alterations. Article X. is the whole League of Nations; upon it, although not yet approved by the American Senate, the President's whole diplomatic policy here now rests.

The President has no intention of remaining here to carry out this policy throughout the summer. Yet it can be said that already he has considered the possibility that he may not be able to return to the United States before July 1, at least to the extent of satisfying himself that he does not have to be home then for any constitutional reason. His friends here say that the appropriation bill could be sent here easily within ten days and would peace still be more important than anything in America. The present state of the German and Austrian negotiations are pointed to as bearing out this assertion.

Bases Changes on Justice.

Old World diplomats do not share the optimism emitted every day from American circles, compelling a daily revision of predictions as to the date when the treaty will be ready. The President does not know any more than anybody else here what the Germans are going to do. He takes the position that to make changes in the treaty on the basis of expediency would be foolish. It is explained authoritatively that his idea is to make whatever changes seem necessary in the interest of justice, regarding which he always has believed that the Germans might be able to make some good suggestions. Therefore from the Wilson viewpoint the changes are being made without any regard to what the Germans may do.

Although this may be President Wilson's viewpoint, it cannot be said to be that of Premier Lloyd George. In British mission circles everything indicates that the British are actuated mainly by the idea of getting the Germans to sign the treaty. Talking with the correspondent of *The Sun* yesterday a British diplomat enlarged upon the absurdity of placing any value on the signatures of men like Hugo Haase, extreme radicals who never would try to keep their word.

French Still Oppose Concessions.

The British believe that the present German Government can be relied upon; the French naturally are not actuated by any such idea. Every change in the treaty virtually is wrong from the French viewpoint. France does not shrink from possible military measures, but France socially is boiling over. This becomes clearer every day, and already the Government has been compelled to take stern repressive measures.

The Allies unquestionably mean to give Germany more time than they did originally. Even the French are becoming reconciled to the prospect that the negotiations will not be concluded before July 1. A statement made yesterday in authoritative quarters was that by that time the Germans either would sign or refuse to sign, thus permitting President Wilson to return home on that date. This is the first admission in Amer-

Gen. Craig Third on List of "Marked" Americans

By the Associated Press.
COBLENZ, June 8 (delayed).—Investigation by the military authorities failed to-day to reveal the identity of the person who fired three shots Thursday night at the house in Coblenz occupied by Brig.-Gen. Malin Craig, chief of staff of the Third Army.

It is said the name of Gen. Craig is third on the German secret list of marked Americans.

lean circles that the President might be here until July 1.

The Reparations Committee will be unable to make its report to-morrow, having ended its labors for the week without any agreement in sight between those who favor setting a fixed sum for the total of reparations and those who do not. In addition to the settlement reached in regard to the admission of Germany to the League of Nations another important agreement has been reached, the latter by the committee which has been considering the colonial protest of Germany.

Plea for Colonies Rejected.

This committee rejects Germany's plea to keep some of her colonies, holding that the economical argument advanced by her has little merit, since Germany's exports to and imports from her colonies were not more than 2 per cent. of her total.

After the reports of all the commissions have been submitted the Council of Four must go over them before the drafting of the answer to Germany can commence. Thus the situation is much the same, in its processes as when the treaty was being framed, with the same discussions, the same delays.

The Allies meantime appear to be making little progress toward completing the Austrian treaty. The interview given out by Dr. Karl Renner, the head of the Austrian delegation, on his arrival in Paris yesterday is attracting much attention and is taken here to show that the Austrians are following the German policy, possibly under the inspiration of Wilhelmstrasse, as in the past.

Dr. Renner asserted not only that the treaty could not be signed in its present form but predicted that if its terms were enforced by the Allies the Austrians would take up Bolshevism, as Hungary had done. The Austrian people, he added, would prefer an occupation by the Allies to the present terms.

FRENCH CITE BACON AND BOYD.

Diplomat and Aid to Pershing Are Highly Praised in Order.

PARIS, June 8.—The late Robert Bacon and the late Col. Carl Boyd, principal aide-de-camp to Gen. Pershing, were cited in the *Journal Officiel* to-day. Mr. Bacon is declared to have been "an officer of high professional and moral worth," while as Ambassador he "contributed powerfully to tighten the bonds of friendship between the United States and France and as an aid to the American commander in chief displayed untiring activity and qualities of organization which contributed at first to the forming of the American armies and then to their success."

Col. Boyd, who died on February 14 of pneumonia, is declared to have been an officer of "high professional value, great tact, untiring energy, quick intelligence and sure judgment."

BERLIN DOUBTS CHANGE IN PACT

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details of the probable developments which would follow whatever course Germany decided to take. The document was declared to be highly confidential and intended only for the Cabinet.

"I still have hope that the answer of the Allies will be such that we can come to the peace which all the world craves," said Erzberger to me. Prince Liebowitz was extremely sceptical. "If Germany's very fair and reasonable proposals are rejected," he said, "then, come what may, we must refuse to sign the treaty. My one hope is that the Allies have not attached an ultimatum to their answer, but leave the door open for one more exchange."

The Stock Exchange here reflected the pessimistic tone by a rise in foreign exchange, the German mark falling below 8 cents, which is the lowest on record. Not only an uncertain foreign situation but intensifying internal conditions are crowding the Ebert-Scheidemann Government hard in the last few days.

Three Factors in Situation.

Three factors are contributing to this, as follows:

1. Increasing hostility between Minister of Defence Noske and the working classes, especially the more radical elements, inflamed anew by the escape of Vogel and Eulrich, the two Noske troops involved in the killing of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.
2. The finding of the body of Rosa Luxemburg and its arbitrary removal from Berlin without regard to the police.
3. The execution of Levine at Munich.

The Independent Socialists practically have dropped their propaganda of willingness to sign the treaty as a weapon against the Government and in its place have seized upon these factors to upset the Cabinet. Noske's forces consist largely of an army of unemployed, who thus find employment at good pay and with good food. In consequence it contains many uncertain elements. The swaggering independence, insolence and lack of discipline of some units have led in numerous places to excesses which Noske himself and the newspapers reprimand.

The body of Rosa Luxemburg was turned over to the Communist party, which to-day issued a call to the proletariat of Germany and the world to cease work on June 13, the day of the burial, and make it a solemn holiday to commemorate her death.

The situation in Munich and other towns in Germany is uncertain, notwithstanding semi-official news to the contrary. Shooting affrays and sniping continue nightly in Munich. The *Munich Post*, the organ of the Majority Socialists, devotes three pages to Levine.

Noske May Be Dictator.

Through this situation Noske is being forced steadily but more and more into a dictatorial militaristic policy which even his friends criticize as endangering the Government and fear it must lead either to a dictatorship or the overthrow of the Government by the Radicals.

Opposition to Noske now is growing in his own party. Maximilian Harden now is turning his pen against the Minister of Defence, but it is predicted that Harden will not find Noske as patient and unresponsive as the former Kaiser. Frederick Thimpe, librarian of the Prussian House of Lords, under the heading, "Harden, the Pharisee," fires a broadside against him with columns of citations from his publications prior to 1914 in an endeavor to show that he agitated for war.

He declares: "No German surpassed Harden in the will to war," and with quotations shows him to have been in favor of the submarine warfare until some time in 1915, and that in May of that year he wrote: "The U-boat is as clean a weapon of war as any other." Thimpe calls Harden "the German ententist par excellence."

Grave as the question of peace is for Germany it has been overshadowed in the last few days by the bitterest factional interparty conflicts and personal intrigues within the Government itself and against it. The severity of the peace terms imposed upon Austria causes considerable satisfaction in many quarters here. It is declared that they prove to the Austrians that the distinction which the Allies promised to draw between Austria and Germany is a fiction.

This situation has resulted in drawing the two countries closer together, and some members of the Cabinet already are advocating a united political front by Berlin and Vienna in their attitude toward the peace terms.

RUMANIAN RULER ENDS TOUR.

King Promises Aid to Transylvanians.

BUCHAREST, June 8.—King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania have concluded their tour of Transylvania and have arrived at Camba. A delegation of Rumanians from that district told the King that the Rumanians were ready to undergo all sacrifices to bring about the union of the entire Danubian Rumania. The King, in reply, said: "Be assured that in entering the war I desired not only to liberate Transylvania but also those territories which to-day through you reaffirm their will to join greater Rumania. I shall do all I can to realize your desire. That is all I can tell you at present."

CROWDS IN VIENNA PROTEST ON TREATY

Demand That Delegates Refuse to Sign and Call for German Union.

FEAR YOKE OF CZECHS

Terms Would Cut Them Off From Hoped For Trade With Italy.

COPENHAGEN, June 8.—Great crowds gathered in the streets of Vienna yesterday and outside the quarters of the Entente mission. Shouts of protest were raised after a big demonstration at which the peace terms were denounced, according to a dispatch received here. The union with Germany was demanded and a resolution passed calling on the Austrian delegates to refuse to sign the peace treaty in its present form.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, June 7 (delayed).—The peace terms presented to Austria are impossible and mean the death of the country, said President Seitz declared in his address opening the extraordinary session of the National Assembly to-day. The galleries were filled and the members of the Assembly, including two women. The session was orderly.

Foreign Minister Bauer made a report of his conference at Feldkirch with Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian delegation. Bauer, who is not popular either in Vienna or in the country and is generally referred to as a "Bolshevik," was listened to quietly while he read six pages of manuscript.

After declaring that the treaty was a peace of hate, the Foreign Minister released his personal view of the situation against the Czechs, who, he said, had taken all of Austria's sugar and other industries. The loss of German Bohemia to Austria, he added, meant not only the subjection of 3,500,000 Germans to foreign rule, but the loss of the most valuable parts of German Austria, industrially and culturally.

Dr. Bauer declared that the people of the Tyrol, who love freedom above life, never would submit to the peace terms and that they, as did the Germans of Bohemia, had the sympathy of all Germans. He added that several months ago the Austrian Government had submitted to the Italian Government the draft of a treaty under which German south Tyrol would remain with Austria constitutionally and economically, but as a neutral military zone. Dr. Bauer said he hoped the Italian Government, which up to this time had been unable to enter into direct negotiations, would not refuse to discuss the proposal at St. Germain. He said there was danger of an irredentist movement in German south Tyrol, remarking that the German people might hope gradually to win the friendship of Italy, but it would be a mistake to both if the annexation of German south Tyrol prevented this.

Regarding western Hungary, the Austrian peace delegation would propose plebiscites under neutral control. Austria, he declared, must also have direct communication with Italy for commercial reasons.

POLICE TO JOIN IN RED DRIVE.

Conference Urged of Chiefs of 8 Cities Where Bombs Were Set.

CLEVELAND, June 8.—A conference of the police chiefs of the eight cities in which bomb outrages occurred last Monday night to frame uniform plans for the capture of the anarchists, was suggested to-night by Chief Smith of Cleveland in a telegram to Chief Quigley of Rochester, N. Y., president of the National Association of Chiefs of Police.

Chief Smith urged that the conference be held at some convenient city immediately. He suggested also that each city in which an explosion took place should send detectives to the seven other cities to question suspects.

Police here were active again to-day in rounding up more suspected anarchists.

COMPROMISE NEAR ON REPLY TO GERMANS

Clemenceau and Lloyd George May Agree This Week.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, June 8.—The Council of Four, with Premier Orlando of Italy absent, held another short session at the house of President Wilson this morning on the reply to the German counter-proposal. Later President Wilson took a long drive.

While no agreement has been reached on the reply to the counter-proposal, it is believed that M. Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George will come to an understanding before the end of the week, perhaps Wednesday or Thursday. Nearly all the commissions to which were entrusted consideration of the different German proposals are ready to report, and it is expected will turn in their conclusions to-morrow. After the adoption of a general report by the council it is believed that a compromise will be reached on the time to be given the Germans to decide upon whether they will sign the treaty.

It is known that M. Clemenceau desires to hold the Germans to a short interval, perhaps no more than twenty-four hours, while Lloyd George favors giving them a week for consideration of the council's reply. Pending their consideration of this reply President Wilson will probably visit Belgium, to return for the signing of the treaty. As soon as possible after that he will embark for the United States.

BERLIN STRIKE ABORTIVE.

The Trolley and Newspapers Only Suffered.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, June 7 (delayed).—With the strike of the Berlin proletariat in transportation and the non-appearance of newspapers, there was nothing outwardly to-day to indicate that there was a protest strike on, forced by the Greater Berlin Soviet, the street cars and subways resumed operations this afternoon. No demonstrations outside of Berlin and Hamburg have been reported. There has been no strike in Munich, which is quiet.

Radicals, led by Richard Mueller, launched the Berlin protest strike against the advice of the Majority and Independent Socialist leaders, who argued that the time for a strike was inopportune and that the pretext was poor one, as the execution of Levine, editor of the *Red Flag* of Munich and one of the leaders of the Communist uprising in Bavaria, was a local Bavarian issue and one in which the Berlin Cabinet could not officially intervene.

The big industrial plants in the Berlin district were the only ones to shut down to-day, the smaller factories refusing to follow the Soviet's strike instructions.

PRINCE OF WALES COMING IN AUTUMN

Will Tour Canada Before He Visits United States.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, June 8.—No definite date has been set for the departure of the Prince of Wales for Canada, except that he plans to leave in August or September for an autumn visit. Nothing has been decided about his visit to the United States, but he is expected to visit the States after his Canadian tour.

One family mentioned by a New York newspaper has not been intimate with King George or Queen Mary, but formerly stood high with King Edward. It is certain that the Prince will go direct to Canada and after touring several provinces will then visit the United States, his itinerary being arranged through diplomatic channels.

FLIER ASCENDS 31,168 FEET.

Frenchman Beats Former Record and Sets New Mark.

PARIS, June 8.—Lieut. Casale, a French aviator, yesterday ascended to a height of 31,168 feet, establishing a new world's record for height.

On May 25 Casale ascended 31,000 feet. The previous altitude record in an airplane was made last January by Capt. Lang of the British army, who flew to a height of 28,500 feet.

SENATOR NEW WILL BRING UP CENSORING

Continued from First Page.

delay from each side of the Atlantic to the other." The withholding of permission to the London correspondent of *The Sun* to mail the treaty to New York has brought strongly to the attention of the Senate again the question of "open covenants openly arrived at." Senators are at a loss more than ever now to understand at all what the President meant when he made this phrase one of his "peace points."

Contest Is Inaugurated.

The fact that the Post Office Department has learned that the British censorship is to be lifted on June 20 has made the matter of the publication and public knowledge of the treaty drawn up in secret at Versailles a race between mails direct from Europe and neutral countries to the United States and the President's decision on when it would be advisable to let the American people know the real contents of the treaty.

There is little doubt here that the purpose of the President in insisting upon the deepest cloak of secrecy being kept about the treaty for the present is due to the same inspiration for keeping strictly secret the formation of the first League of Nations covenant. It was learned here during the President's short American visit between his two European trips that the American draft of the proposed league was rejected and the plan drawn by Gen. Christian Smuts was accepted.

Many Senators believe that as a parallel to that publication President Wilson is taking and insisting upon every precaution for secrecy about the text of the peace treaty being maintained, so that the probable changes which the German delegates will bring about will not be known to the American public, as this information might arouse still more the dissatisfaction in the United States over the whole conduct of the long drawn out peace negotiations abroad.

TROOPS BALK; WIN DEMAND.

1,500 of Allenby's Force Refuse to Go to Isolation Camp.

PLYMOUTH, June 8.—Fifteen hundred British troops of Gen. Allenby's force in Egypt and Palestine, who returned here to-night after having served at Gallipoli and in Mesopotamia, Palestine and the Balkans, refused to entrain for an isolation camp. The order was made because six cases of suspected smallpox had been discovered during the voyage to England.

The soldiers who had entrained left the cars and the others refused to enter. The authorities finally gave way and the men went to demobilization centres instead of the isolation camp.

CROWN PRINCE THEIR MODEL.

Dealers in Obscene Pictures Cite His Taste.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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LONDON, June 8.—To prove their innocence of a charge of circulating immoral pictures the defendants in a Berlin case, the firm of Hiedemann, Berlin and Jacoby, offered evidence that a much worse picture, "The Telephone Girl," had been hung up in the German Crown Prince's private telephone box at great headquarters of the army at the express desire of his royal highness.

BLANDFORD WON'T WED YET.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.
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LONDON, June 8.—The Marquis of Blandford, a Second Lieutenant in the Life Guards and heir to the Dukedom of Marlborough, and his mother, who was Consuelo Vanderbilt, both deny that the Marquis will seek a bride in America. "I am only 22 years old. I shall carry on for a while yet."

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Opens June 11th

Luncheon — Dinner — Supper
Concerts by the Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra
Dancing

D. S. C. FOR THREE N. Y. MEN.

Among Those Pershing Honors.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Gen. Pershing notified the War Department to-day that he had awarded Distinguished Service Crosses to the following:

Mrs. Harrison B. Webster (deceased), North Hampton, Mass., and Thomas B. Anderson, West Latrobe, Pa.; Capt. John J. Kennedy, Scotland, Pa.; Lieut. Thomas W. Kearns, Dorchester, Mass.; Walter Feichter, Philadelphia; Edwin B. Thorsen (deceased), East Clark, Wis.; William H. Higgins, Lockport, N. Y.; Martin Heifus (deceased), 5103 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn; Dudley M. Winthrop, Highbridge, N. Y.; Corporal Harry E. Hanzle, Big Rapids, Mich.; Wagoner Joseph McCol-

lum, Springfield, Mass.; Privates Morris N. Heatie, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Robert A. Madden (deceased), Indianapolis; Joseph H. Carvo, Toppensh, Wash.; Cecil N. Martin (deceased), Lawrenceville, Ill.; Paul Johnson, Oconto, Wis.; Mike Pirtrell, Schenectady, Cal.; George W. Botelle, Lakeside, Conn.; Wilfred Williams (deceased), Cutoff, La.; Peter Ratkovich, Amador, Cal.; Thomas Innes, Philadelphia, and Ernest Wernik, Mackey, Idaho.

VILLA FOR TURKISH MISSION.

By the Associated Press.
French Lease Home for Peace Envoy Near Versailles.

VERSAILLES, June 8.—The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has leased the Vaucressoniere Villa at Vaucresson, about three miles from Versailles, in which to lodge the Turkish Peace Mission. The mission is expected to arrive at Versailles June 11.

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600 MEN'S
One-Piece Pajamas
At the Remarkably Low Price of
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Light weight, cool Summer Pajamas, made of fine mercerized cloths in plain colors and rich Jacquard designs. They come in knee and ankle length with short sleeves, and in ankle length with long sleeves. At \$1.35 they should move in rapid-fire order.

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6 for \$1.00

Made of fine Egyptian Cotton—as soft as silk—with initials embroidered in color or white. Exceptional value. Main Floor.

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\$30 UP

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For
Latin American News

See

Pages 15, 16 and 17

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GEORGETTE CREPE HATS SOFT MALINE HATS TAFFETA HATS
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MOIRE SILK HATS AND ORGANDIE HATS
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